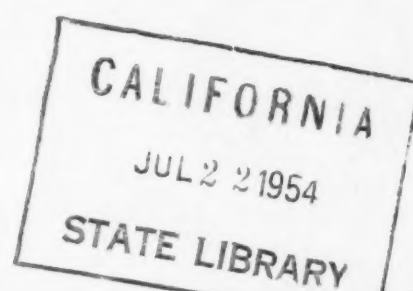


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Bulletin on Current Literature



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The monthly bibliography for
workers with the handicapped

The **NATIONAL SOCIETY**
for **CRIPPLED CHILDREN and Adults, Inc.**
11 SO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO 2, ILL.

• SINCE 1921 THIRTY-THREE YEARS OF SERVICE

The NATIONAL SOCIETY



for

CRIPPLED CHILDREN *and* ADULTS

Founded in 1921, the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, the Easter Seal Society, is a nationwide federation of fifty-two state and territorial societies dedicated to the purpose of helping crippled children and adults. This objective is implemented through a three-fold program:

Education of the public as a whole, of professional persons concerned with the care and treatment of the crippled, of the families of the crippled, particularly parents, and of volunteers and employers.

Research to provide increased knowledge of the causes and prevention of crippling, and of improved methods of care, education and treatment of crippled children and adults.

Direct services to improve the health, welfare, education, recreation and employment opportunities for the crippled, toward the goal of rehabilitation.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAM AND SERVICES

Services are determined by unmet needs, existing facilities, resources of the Society

and availability of trained personnel and include case finding, diagnostic clinics, medical care, physical, occupational, and speech therapy, treatment centers, rehabilitation centers and curative workshops, mobile clinics, special education, social service, psychological services, sheltered workshops and homebound employment, promotion of employment opportunities for the crippled, recreation, and provision of equipment and prosthetic devices.

The National headquarters provides professional consultation in program planning and community organization to state and local member societies. It maintains liaison with medical specialty groups, offers legislative guidance, a nationwide lending library devoted to literature on handicapping conditions, and a free national personnel registry and employment service which recruits and refers professional workers. It also has an active program of professional education, including scholarships and fellowships, summer workshops for training of professional personnel, exhibits at professional meetings and the publication and distribution of printed materials.

11 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET :: CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

New Periodical Now Being Received

IPMR; A Chronical of Independence, published by the staff and patients of the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 400 E. 34th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Vol. 1, no. 1, February, 1954. Apply.

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ACCIDENTS

See 683.

AMPUTATION--EQUIPMENT

620. Lawrence, Jerome (930 Lawrence Ave., Brooklyn 26, N. Y.)

Management of the upper extremity amputee. N. Y. State J. Medicine. Nov. 15, 1953. 53:22:2613-2620. Reprint.

Outlines ten divisions of management for which various members of the professional "team" are responsible, discussing the duties of the surgeon, the therapist, clinical psychologist, and limbfitter. Twenty-two specific tests for detailed evaluation of the above-elbow and below-elbow prostheses are given. Also discusses briefly postoperative management, preprosthetic and prosthetic orientation, prosthetic prescription, fabrication, fitting inspection, and training, maintenance and servicing, and vocational utilization.

AMPUTATION--MEDICAL TREATMENT

621. Glaubitz, John (131 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.)

Indications for amputation, with special emphasis on acute vascular trauma and peripheral arterial disease. Med. Times. May, 1954. 82:5: 329-337.

In same issue: Hudson, Otho C. Technique and after-care of amputations. pp. 338-341.

Indications for amputation and the election of the site of amputation are discussed, with emphasis on the surgical repair or amputation necessary in circulatory diseases. The writer lists the opinions of various authors regarding the indicated level of amputation in arteriosclerosis with or without diabetes. Some suggestions on a prophylactic regime for the patient with peripheral arterial disease are given; such care can help to reduce the number of amputations found necessary because of the onset of gangrene.

Methods used in amputations and problems concerning after-care are discussed in the second article.

APHASIA

622. Shafer, James A. (Letterman Army Hosp., San Francisco, Calif.)

Understanding aphasia, by James A. Shafer, Richard S. Munger and Raoul C. Psaki. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. Apr., 1954. 35:4: 228-236.

A review of some of the more important psychological, physiological, and anatomical data relevant to an understanding of aphasia. Discussed are characteristic personality changes following brain injury, hereditary factors playing a major role in the function of residual cerebral tissue after injury,

APHASIA (continued)

and the more accepted and well-known areas of the cerebral hemispheres and associated pathways.

ART

623. Creative achievement; a handicap does not prevent development of talent.

Crippled Child. Apr., 1954. 31:6:22-23.

Three of the paintings exhibited at an art exhibit sponsored by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in Washington and featuring works of handicapped artists illustrate this brief article concerning the selection and evaluation of the exhibit. Purpose of the exhibit was described by Mary E. Switzer, Director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, as "giving new evidence that a handicap does not prevent the development of talent or stand in the way of creative achievement."

ARTHRITIS--EQUIPMENT

See 745.

ARTHRITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

624. Duthie, J. J. R. (Univ. of Edinburgh School of Med., Edinburgh, Scotland)

The value of long-term conservative treatment in rheumatoid arthritis. Bul. on Rheumatic Diseases. May, 1954. 4:9:54-55.

Reports the preliminary results of a study of long-term conservative treatment of rheumatoid arthritis in rheumatic units operating in Great Britain. An evaluation is made of the standard regime followed in treatment -- bed rest, maintenance and active exercises, treatment of joints, diet and drugs, and effective after-care. Substantial and lasting improvement in the functional status of patients thus treated has been shown.

ASPHYXIA

See 749.

BLIND--MENTAL HYGIENE

625. Axline, Virginia M. (Teachers College, Columbia Univ., New York, N. Y.)

Understanding and accepting the child who is blind. Childhood Education. May, 1954. 30:9:427-430.

The importance of parents' attitudes and feelings toward the child with a handicap, society's attitude, and the benefits of a two-way relationship between the child who is handicapped and the normal child are pointed out by the writer. Accepted and permitted to be a part of the group, the handicapped child can be a happy, effective member of society.

BLIND--PARENT EDUCATION

626. New York. New York Association for the Blind. The Lighthouse Nursery School

Understanding your blind child. New York, The School, 1953. 28 p.

Better understanding of what may be expected of children with a visual handicap has resulted in this booklet for parents of blind children. Based on the original "Manual for Parents of Preschool Blind Children," published in 1944 by The Lighthouse, New York Association for the Blind, it offers help, especially in the first months of adjustment to the blind baby. It covers the basic needs of babies, the blind baby in particular, and gives advice on feed-

BLIND--PARENT EDUCATION (continued)

ing, sleeping, walking, talking, dressing, and toilet habits. Suggestions are also given on satisfying the play needs of the blind child.

Available from The New York Association for the Blind, 111 E. 59th St., New York 21, N. Y., at 35¢ a copy.

BLIND--PERSONNEL

See 735.

BLIND--PREVENTION

627. Keeney, Arthur H. (1103 Heyburn Bldg., Louisville, Ky.)

Grass roots in the prevention of blindness. Miss. Valley Med. J. Jan., 1954. 76:1:47-55. Reprint.

In this winning essay in the Mississippi Valley Medical Society Essay Contest for 1953, Dr. Keeney outlines the specific care and advice which the physician should render in three areas--to the present population, during gestation and at birth, and to future generations through eugenic laws.

BLIND--RECREATION

628. Gravitz, Leonard

Social participation of blind adults; a study. New Outlook for the Blind. May, 1954. 48:5:149-151.

A report of a study to determine the degree of difference of social participation between blind and nonblind adults in situations other than those involving remuneration and where possible, to determine the distinctive elements of social participation among blind adults. Data were collected by interviewing 100 blind adults in the St. Louis area in 1952-53. Findings revealed participation in organizations, informal participation outside the home with friends, neighbors and relatives, amount of participation similar to that of non-blind, and activities performed by the sighted were performed by the blind with comparable ability. In the Missouri group a majority belonged to organizations for the blind and chose blind persons as friends, a pattern which might be traced to their residential school background.

BLIND--SPECIAL EDUCATION

629. Aamoth, Lillie (Montana School for the Deaf and Blind, 3800 2nd Avenue, Great Falls, Mont.)

Educational principles for teaching blind children. Internatl. J. for the Education of the Blind. June, 1954. 3:4:259-261.

Qualifications of teachers for the blind and some of the educational principles to be applied to the methods of teaching are discussed briefly.

630. American Foundation for the Blind

The Pine Brook report; National Work Session on the Education of the Blind with the Sighted. New York, The Foundation, 1954. 72 p. (No. 2, Group Reports)

A report presenting basic concepts on all aspects of the education of the blind with the sighted in public and private schools, formulated by 24 participants in an intensive work session held August 24-28, 1953 at Pine Brook Camp, through the cooperation of Syracuse University. Personnel included teachers in public school systems, city, state, and federal supervisors of special education, college and university professors and directors of special

BLIND--SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

education, representatives of public and private agencies for the blind, and professional staff members of the Foundation. Discussed were types of programs, legislation affecting education of the blind with the sighted, administrative problems and responsibilities, preparation of teachers for work in such programs, home and school relations and related resources. Teachers will find especially useful the suggested list of equipment for use in programs for blind children.

This pamphlet is available from American Foundation for the Blind, 15 W. 16th St., New York 11, N. Y., at 90¢ a copy.

BRACES

631. Riordan, Daniel C. (Tulane Univ. School of Med., New Orleans, La.)

Bracing for gluteus maximus and hamstring paralysis, by Daniel C.

Riordan and Merton E. Miller. Phys. Therapy Rev. May, 1954. 34:5:235-237.

"A brace has been presented to be used for preliminary ambulation training of patients with extensive involvement in both upper and lower extremities. A patient with marked weakness, or complete paralysis, of lower extremities, including hamstrings, gluteus maximus, abdominals and triceps, is a suitable candidate for this brace. The only muscle requirement in the lower extremity is to have a hip flexor on one side, even though it is of normal strength."--Summary.

BRAIN

632. Mautner, Hans (Wrentham State School, Wrentham, Mass.)

The pathologic anatomy and physiology of mental retardation. Annales Paediatrici. Feb., 1954. 182:2:76-84. Reprint.

"...cortical damage has less effect on mental capacity than has been previously thought. The effect of localized damage to the thalamus and its surroundings is probably of more importance. Mental retardation occurs by pathological influence on the enzymatic processes and the acetylcholine cycle. This may occur because of insufficient oxygen supply or more often insufficient glucose supply. Also some aminoacids are essential in brain metabolism, and protein metabolic errors are found in the etiology of mental retardation. Diffuse deposits of lipoids, of glycogen and protein-polysaccharides interfere with a normal function of the brain."--Summary.

BURNS

633. Wallace, A. B. (Univ. of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland)

The rehabilitation of the burned. Rehabilitation. Spring, 1954. 10:2-6.

A discussion of the problems faced in rehabilitating patients with burns, treatment for the prevention of crippling and disfigurement, the economic and social implications for patients requiring rehabilitation from burns, and the part played by medical ancillary services in the restoration of function.

CEREBRAL PALSY

634. Agassiz, C. D. S. (Queen Mary's Hosp. for Children, Carshalton, Surrey, Eng.)

The cerebral palsied child. Public Health. Aug., 1953. 66:11:171-173. Reprint.

CEREBRAL PALSY (continued)

A discussion of the importance of early diagnosis of cerebral palsy and the need for special diagnostic centers. In treating the child with cerebral palsy, the approach should be along the lines of normal development of activity; the writer believes these children should be taught the use of their arms and bodies before any attempt is made to teach walking. As to their education, he recommends special classes restricted to those with cerebral palsy. The need for schools and special training centers for adolescents in Great Britain is stressed.

635. Collis, Eirene (Queen Mary's Hosp. for Children, Carshalton, Surrey, Eng.)

The management of cerebral palsy in children. Medicine Illustrated. Oct., 1953. 7:10:740-745. Reprint.

Discusses the possibility of establishing adequate compensation for neuromotor defects of cerebral palsy by planned distribution of environmental stresses, facilitating achievement of normal postures and activities from infancy on. The development of deformity is averted where security is ensured throughout the postural changes of physical activity. This new idea in the approach to the management of the cerebral palsied child recognizes that children are showing physical manifestations of abnormality of the central nervous system, contrasting with the older idea of cerebral palsy as an orthopedic condition to be corrected by mechanical devices and through surgery to the affected limb.

CEREBRAL PALSY--BIOGRAPHY

See 652.

CEREBRAL PALSY--EMPLOYMENT

636. United Cerebral Palsy of New York City (47 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.)

Vocational placement of the cerebral palsied; a brief experience in dealing with the vocational problems of 200 cerebral palsied adults, by Linn W. Curtis. New York, U.C.P. of N. Y. City (1953?) 13 p. tabs.

Presents data from a summary of a follow-up study of guidance and placement activity initiated by United Cerebral Palsy of New York City. Two years' experience has revealed some of the problems--emotional, psychological and vocational--which beset the adult cerebral palsied seeking training and employment. Tables summarize data on number placed, present employment status, types of work, adjustment to job, and, in some cases, salary.

CEREBRAL PALSY--EQUIPMENT

See 746.

CEREBRAL PALSY--INSTITUTIONS

637. Allen, Robert M. (Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.)

The role of the department of psychology in a cerebral palsy clinic. Cerebral Palsy Rev., Apr., 1954. 15:4:5-7.

A memorandum submitted by the psychology consultant to the administrator of the United Cerebral Palsy Clinic in Miami, Florida, explaining the functions of the department of psychology in a cerebral palsy clinic. Services of the department cover diagnostic evaluation of intellectual and emotional factors in children and adults, counselling with patients and parents, the implementation of research, public relations work for community education,

CEREBRAL PALSY--INSTITUTIONS (continued)

and participation in an in-service training program. Duties of staff members are outlined.

CEREBRAL PALSY--INSTITUTIONS--CALIFORNIA

638. Cohen, Peter (Calif. Univ. Hosp., Parnassus and 3rd Aves., San Francisco 22, Calif.)

Cerebral palsy; an approach to the problem. Calif. Med. Jan., 1954. 80:1:6-8. Reprint.

A brief description of the program for cerebral palsied children developed in California through the cooperation of state and local departments of education, departments of health, the Children's Hospital and Orthopedic Hospital at Los Angeles and the University of California School of Medicine in San Francisco. The article is concerned mainly with a description of the administrative research and training aspects of the diagnostic center and the residence school in Northern California. The center is operated as part of the Outpatient Department of the University of California Hospital.

CEREBRAL PALSY--PARENT EDUCATION

639. Wortis, Helen Z. (207 E. 84th St., New York 28, N. Y.)

Some aspects of parent-child relation in cerebral palsy. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Apr., 1954. 15:4:8-9.

Negative aspects of parent-child relationships in cerebral palsy present problems of infantilization, overprotection, rejection, and failure to recognize the child's needs. Continuous infantilization in a non-handicapped child leads to serious personality defects; in the handicapped child it often leads to more serious results by preventing the development of independent motor skills. Several brief case histories illustrate how parents' attitudes have affected children and their ability to overcome a handicap.

CEREBRAL PALSY--PERSONNEL

See 736.

CEREBRAL PALSY--PHYSICAL THERAPY

640. Schwartz, Ferdinand F. (916 S. 20th St., Birmingham, Ala.)

Physical therapy for children with cerebral palsy. J. Internatl. Coll. Surgeons. Jan., 1954. 21:1:84-87. Reprint.

Stresses the importance of teamwork in the management of the cerebral palsied child, explains how physical therapy can aid in the rehabilitation of these children, and urges socialization as an integral part of treatment. The main objective is not to reach a normal level but to establish maximal control of motor nerve impulses so that the child can lead a life of usefulness through self-care and economic independence.

CEREBRAL PALSY--PROGRAM

641. Bartram, John B. (St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, Lawrence and Huntington Sts., Philadelphia 33, Pa.)

An appraisal of current methods of treating cerebral palsy: I. Pediatric aspects of cerebral palsy. Am. Practitioner and Digest of Treatment. Jan., 1954. 5:1:26-29. Reprint.

CEREBRAL PALSY--PROGRAMS (continued)

Stresses the importance of parent education and cooperation in treating the cerebral palsied child and the various responsibilities of the pediatrician in diagnosing signs and symptoms accurately so that goals set will be realistic. A knowledge of community facilities will help the family pediatrician in planning therapy for the individual child and in directing long-term management for the maximum development and independence of those with cerebral palsy.

CEREBRAL PALSY--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

642. Wenar, Charles (Univ. of Ill. Coll. of Med., 1853 W. Polk St., Chicago, Ill.)

The effects of a motor handicap on personality: I. The effects on levels of aspiration. Child Development. June, 1953. 24:2:123-130. Reprint.

A study designed to test the hypothesis that the goals which a handicapped child sets for himself differ significantly from those of a non-handicapped child. To determine the effect of a motor handicap on setting goals of achievement, 12 non-handicapped, 12 moderately handicapped, and 12 severely handicapped children were given a level of aspiration task (five trials of putting pegs in a peg board). Results showed no significant tendency for the handicapped groups to set higher or lower goals when all five trials were combined, but a significant change in pattern of goal setting from trial to trial, both on the part of handicapped and non-handicapped. The handicapped child maintained a realistic attitude toward his capabilities for only a limited time. Under frustration his attitude changed to one of wishful thinking of what he would like to be able to do, rather than what he was capable of doing.

CEREBRAL PALSY--RECREATION

643. Burger, Leona S. (1434 Genesee St., Utica 4, N. Y.)

Camping for the cerebral palsied. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Apr., 1954. 15:4:7, 9.

The Director of Camp Jened, Hunter, N. Y., describes the camp program for children and young adults, the values for the handicapped through participation in activities of the program, and therapeutic goals accomplished through a variety of activities.

CHILDREN--GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

See 750.

CHILDREN (DEPENDENT)--INSTITUTIONS--DIRECTORIES

644. Child Welfare League of America (345 E. 46th St., New York 17, N. Y.)

Directory, private foster care agencies for children. New York, The League, 1954. 84 p. \$2.00.

Lists geographically agencies in the United States which offer adoption, casework with children in own or relatives' homes, foster family placement, placement in own institution, protective service, special institutional care for disturbed children, and service to unmarried mothers. It does not include references to day care agencies, training schools and reformatories, state and city departments of public welfare, public institutions, convalescent homes and hospitals, institutions for retarded or handicapped children, homemaker services, or vocational schools. Listing is alphabetical by state and city; services are indicated as is membership in the League.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS--GREAT BRITAIN

645. Wall, Doris I.

Warwickshire Orthopaedic Hospital for Children. Physiotherapy.
Apr., 1954. 40:4:105-107.

Famous British Hospitals--No. 8.

A brief history of the Hospital, its founding, the part it played during World War I, its expansion of services and facilities, personnel, training program for nurses, and types of cases handled.

CHRONIC DISEASE

646. Chronic Illness Newsletter. May, 1954. 5:5.

Entire issue devoted to a summary of the National Conference on the Care of the Long-Term Patient, 1954.

Presents in brief the highlights of the preliminary findings of the five committees of the National Conference on the Care of the Long-Term Patient, held in Chicago, March 18 to 20, 1954. Subjects under consideration were home care of long-term patients with chronic illness, institutional services, coordination and integration of facilities and services on the community, state and national levels, research, and financing of care.

See also 759.

CHRONIC DISEASE--BIBLIOGRAPHY

647. U. S. Public Health Service

Chronic illness; digests of selected references, 1950-52, by Violet B. Turner. Washington, D. C., Govt. Print. Off., 1954. 262 p. (Public Health bibliography ser. no. 1, suppl. Public Health Serv. publ. no. 305; supplements Public Health Serv. publ. no. 10)

This booklet supplements one of the same title, published in 1951, which covered material published before 1950. For the sake of completeness in some sections, material published before 1950 has been included in this bibliography. Clinical material dealing with specific medical diagnosis or treatment of chronic diseases has been excluded and no attempt has been made to cover the extensive literature on a number of diseases already well covered by numerous special indexes, digests, and bibliographies. Important new sections are those on "Coordination of Facilities and Services," "Prevention and Control," and "Design and Construction of Institutions." The subsection on nursing homes has been greatly enlarged. A joint index covers both this supplement and the first publication.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at \$1.00 a copy.

CHRONIC DISEASE--STATISTICS

648. U. S. Public Health Service

Care of the long-term patient; source book on size and characteristics of the problem, prepared by G. St. J. Perrott, Lucile M. Smith, Maryland Y. Pennell, and Marion E. Altenderfer. Washington, D. C., Govt. Print. Off., 1954. 123 p. tabs. (Public Health Serv. publ. no. 344)

A compilation of statistical information assembled for use of participants in the Conference on Care of the Long-Term Patient, held in Chicago, March 18-20, 1954. It consists of 69 tables grouped under four major headings--persons with long-term disabling illness, the patient at home, the

CHRONIC DISEASE--STATISTICS (continued)

patient in an institution, and integration of facilities and services. Each group of tables is preceded by a brief descriptive analysis of data. A large volume of hitherto unpublished data is included from material collected by study groups preparing background material for the Conference. Source of information is indicated for each table.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 60¢ a copy.

CLEFT PALATE

649. Westlake, Harold (School of Speech, Room 307, Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.)

Understanding the child with a cleft palate. Quarterly J. Speech. 1953. 39:165-172. Reprint.

A discussion of the developmental factors in cleft palate, problems precipitated by the cleft palate, and the team approach to the problem by specialists--surgeon, pediatrician, dentist, orthodontist, social service workers, psychologist, speech therapist, otologist, and psychiatrist. General principles of training the child with a cleft to speak and the use of prosthetic appliances are outlined. Suggestions on helping the child to adjust to his handicap are given.

CLEFT PALATE--PARENT EDUCATION

650. Kinnis, Gladys C. (Soc. Serv. Dept., Royal Victoria Hosp., Montreal, Can.)

Emotional adjustment of the mother to the child with a cleft palate. Med. Social Work. Apr., 1954. 3:2:67-71.

Problems of emotional maladjustment in the mother of a child with a cleft palate are discussed. Several case histories are cited to show how the medical social worker can help the mother to replace negative attitudes with more positive ones through the exploration of her feelings for the child.

CLUBFOOT

651. Kuhlmann, Raymond F. (256 Pearl St., Burlington, Vt.)

Conservative management of congenital clubfoot deformity. Am. J. Diseases of Children. Apr., 1954. 87:4:440-447. Reprint.

Presents a practical method of effective clubfoot treatment by means of the Denis Browne splint for uncomplicated cases of talipes equinovarus. The author favors this dynamically active manipulative method and suggests its wider use in the conservative management of this deformity. Experience in the clinic of the University of Vermont College of Medicine, which provides care under the Crippled Children's Division of the Vermont State Department of Health, furnishes data for this description of the use of the Denis Browne splint in the clinic.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

652. Baer, Elaine

The "Thing" and I go to college. Crippled Child. Apr., 1954. 31:6:4-7.

The personal experience of a cerebral palsied girl who was rejected by the first college to which she applied for admission but was accepted later by a junior college near her home. After graduation from junior college, she transferred to Upsala College where she is enjoying the experience of

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (continued)

living away from home, an important step on the road to independence. She writes of some of the problems she has had to meet in adjusting to college life and the rewards which the experience has brought her.

CONGENITAL DEFECT

653. Murphy, Douglas P. (3400 Spruce St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.)

Congenital malformations. Surgical Clinics of N. Am. Dec., 1953. 33:6:1623-1631. Reprint.

Since malformations frequently occur in more than one child born to a family, this study was undertaken to determine the possibilities of such occurrence and deals with the characteristics of parents of the congenitally malformed, primarily those concerned with reproduction. Data are given on site and frequency of malformations in children, race, maternal age, intervals between births, parental age differences, birth order of defective child, reproductive efficiency, duration of pregnancy, and sex ratio of malformed offspring. A brief discussion of the etiology of malformations and some advice regarding further reproduction are given.

See also 721; 722.

CONVALESCENCE--INSTITUTIONS

654. Roberts, Dean W. (2411 N. Charles St., Baltimore 18, Md.)

Characteristics of patients in nursing care institutions. Am. J. Public Health. Apr., 1954. 44:4:455-466. Reprint.

Data from a survey of nursing care institutions for the chronically ill in Maryland, a pilot study undertaken by the Commission on Chronic Illness with the cooperation of the state and the help of the Public Health Service, reveal the personal, physical and medical characteristics of these patients. Nursing homes included both proprietary and non-profit, homes for the aged, chronic disease hospitals, and almshouses.

CONVALESCENCE--RECREATION

655. California Recreation Society

Summary of the proceedings of First Hospital Institute for Hospital Recreation Therapists, held by the Hospital Section (Southern Area) of the . . . at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Long Beach, California, November 13, 1953. Long Beach, Mary K. Scales, Institute Chairman, (1954). 32 p. Mimeo. Looseleaf.

Includes discussions on the values of hospital recreation, changing trends in the recreation field, summarizations of symposiums on organization of hospital recreation, motivation and evaluation of programs and patient behavior. Usable techniques for hospital recreation work were suggested by clinical psychologists.

DEAF--PREVENTION--OKLAHOMA

656. Keys, John W. (Speech and Hearing Clinic, Crippled Children's Hosp., Oklahoma City, Okla.)

The Oklahoma conservation of hearing program, by John W. Keys and Robert L. Millier. J., Okla. State Med. Assn. Dec., 1953. 46:12:335-339. Reprint.

Reprinted in: Western Speech. Jan., 1954. pp. 31-36.

DEAF--PREVENTION--OKLAHOMA (continued)

Presents the general plan of organization of the program, testing procedures, cost and results of testing, and other information which may be of value to those who are planning similar programs. Recommendations based on two years' operation of the program are included.

DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION

657. Curry, Lorre (166 S. Burlington Ave., Los Angeles 4, Calif.)

Home-school relationships. Volta Rev. Jan., 1954. 56:1:24-27.

In this abstract of a thesis written by the author in 1953, Miss Curry attempts to answer some of the questions in regard to home-school relationships. A questionnaire was sent to parents of 314 deaf and hard of hearing children attending the Mary E. Bennett School and its two branches in Los Angeles; data from statistical records of the schools and the questionnaire answers are summarized. Tabulated responses and comment showed the extent to which the home was dependent upon the school and indicated the need to maintain and improve good home-school relationships by overcoming limitations imposed by the distance between the school and the homes of the children.

658. Doubly handicapped children. Lancet. Apr. 17, 1954. 266:6816:826.

Rayners School, Penn, Buckinghamshire, England.

A description of the work of a school for the deaf who may be mentally subnormal and have, in addition, physical handicaps. Some of the problems encountered in providing education for these children and results accomplished are told briefly. An article by the Headmaster of the school appeared in Special Schools J., Oct., 1953. 42:4:8-11, (see Bulletin on Current Literature, Feb., 1954, #134).

659. Volta Rev. Feb., 1954. 56:2.

Entire issue devoted to articles on vocabulary training.

Contents: The teaching of vocabulary; an introduction, Mildred A. Groht. - Vocabulary needs of the preschool deaf child, June Miller. - Realizing, enriching, and anticipating vocabulary for primary deaf classes, Evelyn M. Shellgrain. - A word is a word is a word, Mary E. Numbers. - Preparation for teaching of vocabulary, Priscilla Pittinger. - Teaching vocabulary in the school shop, Carmen S. Tiberio.

See also 751.

DEAF-BLIND--SPECIAL EDUCATION

660. Massachusetts. Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind

Conference of Educators of Deaf-Blind Children, Watertown, Massachusetts, April 13 & 14, 1953. Watertown, The Institution, 1954. 102 p. illus. (Perkins publ. no. 16, Jan., 1954)

Held under joint sponsorship of the American Foundation for the Blind and Perkins Institution.

Contains papers, discussions and resolutions passed at the Conference.

Papers included are: Introductory remarks, Edward J. Waterhouse. - Present resources and present needs, Annette B. Dinsmore. - Means of determining a deaf-blind child's educability, S. O. Meyers. - Training teachers

DEAF-BLIND--SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

of the deaf-blind, Dr. Francis E. Lord. - Demonstrations and discussions of different methods of instruction, Mrs. Maureen Gittzus. - Vocational goals for the deaf-blind child, Peter V. Salmon. - Advantages and disadvantages of integrating the deaf-blind child in the regular residential program, Dr. Berthold Lowenfeld. - Advisability of establishing regional schools for the deaf-blind, Frank Johns, Dr. J. E. Bryan.

Available from Perkins Institution, Watertown 72, Mass., at 50¢ a copy.

EPILEPSY--MENTAL HYGIENE

661. Lennox, William G. (300 Longwood Ave., Boston 15, Mass.)

The social and emotional problems of the epileptic child and his family. J. Pediatrics. May, 1954. 44:5:591-601.

A discussion of the pediatrician's role in helping to solve the problems presented by the epileptic child and his parents. Dr. Lennox states that specifically metabolic (presumably genetic) epilepsy is not related to mental defect and a comprehensive view of the factors of heredity does not preclude marriage and children for most epileptics. He cites data from studies on the incidence of epilepsy among relatives, on evidence from twins, on findings concerned with seizure types and electroencephalogram patterns.

EXERCISE

662. Rasch, Philip J. (VA Center, Los Angeles, Calif.)

The physiology of progressive resistance exercise; a review, by Philip J. Rasch and Richard V. Freeman. J., Assn. for Phys. and Mental Rehabilitation. Mar.-Apr., 1954. 8:2:35-41.

A review of the literature on the physiological aspects and techniques of progressive resistance exercise, with an outline of a series of principles for the corrective therapist to follow in working with general medical and surgical patients being given weight training.

FOOT

663. Stewart, William J. (909 University Ave., Columbia, Mo.)

The adducted forefoot. Missouri Med. May, 1954. 51:5:359-360.

A discussion of the treatment of adducted forefoot, which is either a primary uncomplicated condition or associated with congenital equino varus deformity or other deformities of the foot. Simple, primary conditions may be treated, when recognized early, by the use of corrective plasters followed by swung-out shoes. When the condition is secondary to congenital clubfoot deformity or associated with other deformities, it is more resistant to manipulative therapy. An osteotomy of the base of the first metatarsal may provide a means for correcting this residual complication.

664. Wilson, J. N. (Cardiff Royal Infirmary, Cardiff, Wales)

The treatment of deformities of the foot and toes. Brit. J. Phys. Med. Apr., 1954. 17:4:73-82.

"The criteria of a normal foot are discussed and the points in the standard examination elucidated. The types of flat-foot and the treatment of each type are described. The mechanism of certain types is discussed. The condition of idiopathic painful heel is considered as a possible manifestation of foot-strain, and treatment by manipulation is suggested. The deformities of the anterior arch and the toes are discussed, and a routine of treatment for the individual case is indicated."--Summary.

FRACTURES

665. Zinovieff, A. (Univ. of Toronto, Toronto, Canada)

The after-care of fractures. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. May, 1954. 35:5:303-306.

In the treatment of fractures, the third phase of care is concerned with maintenance of function, tone and strength of the muscles of the injured part. The importance of active exercises in maintaining and restoring function is stressed; this responsibility is shared by the physical therapy and occupational therapy departments.

HANDICAPPED--FICTION

See 752.

HANDICAPPED--STATISTICS

666. Postell, William Dosite (School of Med., Louisiana State Univ., New Orleans, La.)

Survey on the chronic illnesses and physical impairments among the slave population in the ante-bellum South. Bul., Med. Library Assn. Apr., 1954. 42:2:158-162. Reprint.

A report of the findings of a survey of probate court records of Southern counties in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia kept during the ante-bellum days in the South, with a comparison of two recent surveys of a similar nature conducted by the United States Public Health Service. Results obtained from checking inventory and appraisal records of 31,170 slaves showed a frequency of chronic illness and physical impairment totaling 89.1 per 1,000, a percentage of 8.9 as compared with present day percentages disability of 8.7 and 15.3.

See also 648; 679

HARD OF HEARING

667. Neuschutz, Louise M.

I learned to hear again. Nursing Outlook. Apr., 1954. 2:4:203-204.

The writer lost her hearing early in childhood when modern audiometer testing equipment was not available; little was done to help her retain what residual hearing she still possessed. From experience she has learned some of the steps which can help hard of hearing patients to adjust to their disability. For nurses who are in a position to offer guidance to people with deficient hearing, she outlines ways in which they can encourage and counsel the hard of hearing.

HARD OF HEARING--SPECIAL EDUCATION

668. Roach, Robert E. (Institute of Logopedics, Wichita, Kan.)

Considerations in education of children with various degrees of hearing loss. Exceptional Children. May, 1954. 20:8:330-335, 358-359.

" . . . This paper is intended to categorize hearing impairments according to severity, as revealed by the audiogram, to suggest communicative and educational problems that may result from losses in each category and to then suggest the areas of special education needed to allow the child to better approach normalcy The discussion contained in each grouping concerns children whose hearing impairment occurred in the pre-speech years "

HARD OF HEARING--SPEECH CORRECTION

669. Beebe, Helen Hulick (608 Porter St., Easton, Pa.)

The direct tone introduction test and the chewing method. Volta Rev. Jan., 1954. 56:1:19-23. Reprint.

"Direct Tone Introduction and the Chewing Method were both originated by Emil Froeschels, M.D., New York City, and both methods have been thoroughly described in scientific publications. This article is based on some of the author's experiences with the method. Susan is a theoretical case but the other children mentioned are actual cases who have been trained as described."

HEAD INJURIES

670. Rowbotham, G. F.

Head injuries. Rehabilitation. Spring, 1954. 10:24-26.

Gives statistics on the extent of head injuries in England and in the series upon which the article is based, pointing out the need for rehabilitation services for this type of injury. Factors in prognosis are outlined briefly and steps in the rehabilitation process are described.

HEART DISEASE--GREAT BRITAIN

671. Great Britain. British Council for Rehabilitation (Tavistock House (South) Tavistock Sq., London, W. C. 1, England)

Facilities for patients with heart disease. Rehabilitation. Spring, 1954. 10:7-10.

Reports findings and recommendations of a special Working Party of experts on cardiac problems which was set up by the Council in 1953 to consider present facilities in Great Britain and their future development. Aspects of treatment for children with rheumatic fever, those with congenital heart disease, the adolescent heart patient, and the elderly cardiac, are discussed. Subsequent employment of the cardiac would be aided by the inauguration of pensions schemes by the government, the findings state.

HEART DISEASE--EMPLOYMENT

672. Pinner, Janet I. (1440 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.)

Work classification units for cardiacs. Employment Security Rev. May, 1954. 21:5:7-9.

Together with: Brainerd, C. Norton. Prescription for work. pp. 10-13.

Two articles telling about the original unit and four others now operating in New York City and a similar project in Cleveland. The idea of setting up clinics for classifying cardiacs as to ability to work originated with the New York State Employment Service and through the help of the New York Heart Association and Dr. J. Leonard Goldwater, then an internist at Bellevue Hospital, the idea became a reality in 1941.

HEART DISEASE (CONGENITAL)

673. Goldring, David (500 S. Kingshighway Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.)

Radiocardiography in congenital heart disease, by David Goldring (and others). J. Pediatrics. Apr., 1954. 44:4:392-406.

A discussion of the techniques of radiocardiography employed to study 22 children with normal hearts and 100 children with congenital heart disease. This method may be useful in differentiating patients with Eisenmenger com-

HEART DISEASE (CONGENITAL) (continued)

plex from those with tetralogy of Fallot. ". . . Although the exact physiological phenomena responsible for the types of curves obtained are not known, preliminary evidence suggests that the radiocardiogram is predominantly a reflection of the blood flow in the right heart" Case summaries are included.

HEMIPLEGIA

674. Rusk, Howard A. (400 E. 34th St., New York 16, N. Y.)

Rehabilitation following the cerebrovascular accident, by Howard A. Rusk and Morton Marks. Southern Med. J. Nov., 1953. 46:11:1043-1051. Reprint.

An article touching briefly on the etiology, pathogenesis, prognosis, and treatment of the patient with cerebral vascular disease. Methods for retraining in the normal pattern of walking and for training the affected arm and hand are recommended, with some suggestions on self-help devices. Also discussed is one of the most difficult problems in the management of the hemiplegic patient--aphasia and the need for speech therapy.

HIP--DISLOCATION

675. Hass, Julius (17 E. 82nd St., New York 28, N. Y.)

Newer trends in the treatment of old congenital dislocations of the hip. J. Internatl. Coll. of Surgeons. Dec., 1953. 20:6:667-681. Reprint.

The author reviews the literature on treatment of congenital dislocations of the hip in adults and describes a method of treatment for patients with iliac displacement. Subtrochanteric osteotomy, with adjustment of the lesser trochanter in the acetabulum, affords the best promise of success with these patients, the author believes. Twenty-five patients with old congenital dislocation of the hip, ranging in age from 16 to 46, have been treated by this method and followed for more than five years. On the basis of this experience, Dr. Hass offers this method as the safest and simplest procedure, producing the most satisfactory functional results when performed correctly.

HOBBIES

676. Edwards, (Mrs.) Elton

Fun in the sun; gardening--indoors and out--supplies important therapeutic and recreational values. Crippled Child. Apr., 1954. 31:6:16-18.

A description of a project initiated by the Tampa Federation of Garden Clubs at the Bayside School for Crippled Children. The program consisted of such activities as the making of corsages, button gardens, dish gardens, hydroponic gardening and outdoor gardening.

HOMEBOUND--EMPLOYMENT

See 726

HOSPITAL SCHOOLS--GREAT BRITAIN

677. Coventry, Edna Graham (Queen Mary's Hosp. School, Carshalton, Surrey, Eng.)

Education at Queen Mary's Hospital. Mother and Child. Apr., 1954. 25:1:7-9, 12.

A discussion of the methods employed in teaching children hospitalized at Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, special problems encountered in pro-

HOSPITAL,SCHOOLS--GREAT BRITAIN (continued)

viding education in the hospital, and additional aids supplementing the daily lessons.

HYDROTHERAPY--EQUIPMENT

678. Hummer, Gladys V. (2750 USAF Hosp., Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio)

Under-water exercise tank; suggestions from the field. Phys. Therapy Rev. May, 1954. 34:5:241.

A brief description of an inexpensive means for providing under-water exercise, using a stock watering tank, which was devised at Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming. An excellent substitute for the Hubbard Tank, its entire cost was approximately \$350.00.

INSURANCE (LIFE)

679. Lew, Edward A. (1 Madison Ave., New York 10, N. Y.)

Insurance mortality investigations of physical impairments. Am. J. Public Health. May, 1954. 44:5:641-654.

" . . . This paper (1) draws attention to the salient features of several types of life insurance mortality investigations in which various factors, including physical impairments, have been studied; (2) describes the essential procedures used in such long-range follow-up studies; (3) outlines the scope and the principal findings of the more important investigations of the mortality associated with physical impairments; and (4) discusses both the limitations and the special value of the data for medical science and public health "

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN--HISTORY

680. Engel, Anna M. (453 Stimson St., Detroit, Michigan)

Development of the Journal, May, 1934--May, 1954. Exceptional Children. May, 1954. 20:8:351-354.

An interesting review of the events and people concerned with the founding and growth of the Journal of the International Council for Exceptional Children, now called Exceptional Children. The phenomenal growth of the Council in a six year period from a membership of 450 to 4,500 is attributed largely to the interest in the field of special education aroused by the publication of the Journal.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

681. Natt, Jerome (30 Franklin Rd., S. W., Roanoke, Va.)

Mental retardation. GP (General Practitioner). May, 1954. 9:5:57-60. Reprint.

Stresses the need for early recognition of the retarded child, the initiation of treatment at an early age so that the child may become self-sufficient, and a knowledge of facilities in the community so that parents can be properly guided in the care and training of these children. The general practitioner has the duty of informing parents and helping to educate the community on its responsibilities to the retarded child.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--EMPLOYMENT

682. Rohan, James C. (Coleshill Hall, Warwickshire, England)

A system of daily license in a colony for mental defectives. Mental Health. Spring, 1954. 13:2:64-72.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--EMPLOYMENT (continued)

An account of an experiment in providing daily employment outside the institution as an instrument of training for eventual return to the community, types of jobs held by mental defectives under the system, benefits and difficulties of daily license, and the psychological aspects of such training.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--ETIOLOGY

683. Mautner, Hans (Wrentham State School, Wrentham, Mass.)

Some unusual accidents followed by mental retardation, with four illustrative cases. Arch. Pediatrics. Feb., 1953. 70:40-44. Reprint.

Accidents as a source of mental retardation could be prevented, thus reducing the incidence of feeble-mindedness in the population. Four case histories illustrate how accidents before birth (attempted abortion), birth injuries through faulty habits of delivery, and post-natal accidents (such as car accidents and severe asphyxia) can cause mental retardation. Therapeutic results in feeble-mindedness have not been very promising but prophylactic measures could be developed for the prevention of accidents causing feeble-mindedness.

See also 632.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--MENTAL HYGIENE

See 753.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PARENT EDUCATION

684. Zwerling, Israel (c/o Cincinnati Gen. Hosp., Cincinnati, Ohio)

Initial counseling of parents with mentally retarded children. J. Pediatrics. Apr., 1954. 44:4:469-479.

In same issue: An editorial titled "Parents of the mentally retarded child." pp. 486-487.

"Eighty-five letters from parents with retarded children describing the initial experience of parents on being informed of the diagnosis of mental deficiency have been analyzed from the viewpoint of the parents' feelings concerning the handling of the situation by the physician. The letters stressed the importance of the physician's attitude, the thoroughness of the study which preceded the announcement of the diagnosis, and the clarity and directness of his communication. . . . Three recent contributions to the literature have been summarized, and the authors are found to be in agreement with the parents concerning the principles for the correct handling of the initial counseling of parents with retarded children."--Summary.

See also 755.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION

685. McCartney, Louise Dawley (Denver Public Schools, Denver, Colo.)

A differential program for mentally retarded children of the exogenous group. Training School Bul. Apr., 1954. 51:2:27-33.

Presents an outline of a program for mentally retarded children with I. Q. 's ranging from 50-70, with ages ranging from 6 to 10 years, whose retardation is from noninherited causes. Methods, techniques, and content found useful in the communicative arts area--speech, writing, and reading--

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

are suggested. The program does not include projects or activities; it is a program for the development of specific skills and abilities as such. This paper was presented at the International Council for Exceptional Children in 1952.

MENTAL HYGIENE

686. Lindsay, Mary M. (Ministry of Education, London, England)

The physically handicapped child and his family; the influence of his environment on the behavior of the physically handicapped child. Courrier. Nov.-Dec., 1953. 3:10:541-547.

A discussion of the psychological needs of the physically handicapped child, the special problems they pose both for the family and the child, the best educational plan for them, and ways of helping the physically handicapped adjust to home and community life. Resumes in French and Spanish are included.

See also 690; 691; 754.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS--MENTAL HYGIENE

687. National Multiple Sclerosis Society (270 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.)

Psychological factors in the care of patients with multiple sclerosis; for use by physicians, by M. R. Harrower and Rosalind Herrmann. New York, The Society, c1953. 32 p.

A pamphlet, prepared for physicians, outlining problems which the physician encounters in patients with multiple sclerosis. Presented are: 1) a summarization of recent psychiatric and psychological studies on the "MS personality," 2) psychological aspects of the doctor-patient relationship, 3) psychological difficulties peculiar to the MS situation, 4) the place of the clinical psychologist in the care of these patients, and 5) resources for morale-building, i. e., use of group therapy for patients and relatives, occupational therapy, self-help devices, community resources, and the role of the rehabilitation center.

MUSCLES

688. Levine, Milton G. (1340 Oxford St., Berkeley, Calif.)

Relaxation of spasticity by physiological technics, by Milton G. Levine (and others). Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. Apr., 1954. 35:4: 214-223.

Presents a review of the literature on the nature of spasticity and the use of drugs in relieving it, with a discussion of physiological technics used to reduce the condition. Physiological factors which relax spasticity include active resistive exercise, cold hydrotherapy, electrical stimulation of antagonists, passive stretch in diagonal rotational patterns and the Von Vechterew reflex, all of which may be used in the therapy of spasticity. Choice of procedure will depend on the nature of the lesion as well as the muscular distribution of the spasticity.

MUSCLES--TESTS

689. Kraus, Hans (30 Central Park South, New York 29, N. Y.)

Muscular fitness and orthopedic disability, by Hans Kraus and Ruth P. Hirschland. N. Y. State J. Med. Jan. 15, 1954. 54:2:212-215. Reprint.

MUSCLES--TESTS (continued)

Increasing incidence of muscular pain of obscure origin led the writers to conduct a study of muscular fitness in school children in this country as compared with children in less mechanized countries. Tests used to evaluate the flexibility of back muscles and hamstring muscles are described, and results of studies here and abroad are given. They found lack of sufficient exercise in children in this country constituted a serious deficiency and stress the need for restoring physical activity to its proper place in the well-balanced life.

MUSIC THERAPY

690. Fielding, Benjamin B. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York, N. Y.)

Two approaches to the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped; music project, community project for adolescents. Exceptional Children. May, 1954. 20:8:336-341.

Two projects are presented which attempt to coordinate physical and psychological therapy for a more comprehensive rehabilitation of the handicapped. Music is employed as a stimulant in the program outlined for a theoretical group of post-polio young adults. Specific aims and methods of procedure are given. The second project shows how handicapped and nonhandicapped adolescents may work together to meet community needs. Methods of education, group work, psychological counseling and guidance are integrated to promote the social development of the adolescent disabled, to give parents better understanding and help with problems concerned with the disabled child, and to provide meaningful objectives for both the handicapped and non-handicapped.

691. Gutheil, Emil A. (16 W. 77th St., New York 24, N. Y.)

Music as an adjunct to psychotherapy. Am. J. Psychotherapy. Jan., 1954. 8:1:94-109. Reprint.

The place of music as a supportive technique in psychotherapy is still undetermined; research must concern itself with four large groups of variables relating to materials, effects, personality characteristics of listeners, and the specific objectives of the scientific inquiry. The writer discusses these variables in relation to psychotherapy and points out some of the limitations of current research.

NEGROES

See 666.

NEUROLOGY

692. O'Leary, James L. (Wash. Univ. School of Med., 640 S. Kingshighway, St. Louis, Mo.)

Diagnosis of neurologic disorders, by James L. O'Leary and Joseph J. Gitt. GP (General Practitioner). May, 1954. 9:5:47-56. Reprint.

The authors feel that uncertainty in diagnosing neurologic symptoms can be removed by attention to comparatively few details; they discuss the early symptoms of parkinsonism, scleroses, neuritis and neuralgia, disorders of high and low discs, tumors, subdural hematoma and aneurysm. Diagnostic aids and a brief description of treatment are included.

NEUROLOGY (continued)

693. Ross, Alexander T. (Indiana Univ. Medical Center, Indianapolis, Ind.)
Some neurologic causes for difficulty in walking. Postgraduate Med.
Jan., 1954. 15:1:40-45. Reprint.

A discussion of the signs and symptoms suggesting the localization of disorders of muscles and peripheral nerves or lesions at various levels of the central nervous system which cause gait disturbances.

See also 708.

NURSING

See 758.

NUTRITION

694. Boines, George J. (413 N. Broom St., Wilmington 34, Dela.)
Nutrition in poliomyelitis. J. Clinical Nutrition. July-Aug., 1953.
1:5:355-363. Reprint.

A discussion of the value of increased protein intake in the nutritional program for poliomyelitic patients. The problem of disturbed muscle metabolism and protein depletion can be reversed in part with nutritional supplements. Dr. Boines outlines a program used to arrest the loss of body weight at a much earlier date in the process of the disease than heretofore observed. Therapeutic procedure emphasizing nutrition has resulted in superior clinical results, evidenced by reduced severity of the acute phase, minimal weight loss, minimal disabling muscle atrophy and ankylosis, accelerated convalescence, reduced incidence for corrective surgery, and favorable results in functional restoration of affected parts.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

695. Krusen, Frank H. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.)
Relationships between occupational therapy and physical medicine and rehabilitation. Canadian J. Occupational Therapy. Mar., 1954. 21:1:3-9.

Dr. Krusen, in an address to the Canadian Association of Occupational Therapy in 1953, stressed the importance of broadening the educational scope of training programs in the field of occupational therapy. Too much preoccupation with the arts and crafts at the expense of new techniques of training in pre-vocational, avocational, and vocational pursuits should be avoided. Research in occupational therapy is essential in the development of new instruments and procedures and their evaluation.

See also 742.

OSTEITIS

696. Bremner, A. E. (Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne, England)
Surgical treatment of acute osteitis in childhood, by A. E. Bremner,
G. A. Neligan, and C. K. Warrick. Lancet. May 8, 1954. 266:6819:953-957.

"A trial was carried out in the years 1949-51 to decide whether in the treatment of acute haematogenous osteitis in childhood administration of penicillin should be supplemented by extensive emergency operation"
Two methods of treatment were used: 1) open operation, including drilling

OSTEITIS (continued)

of the bone, and 2) a more conservative method of aspiration of pus from the subperiosteal abscess as the sole surgical measure. Results were assessed according to duration of disability after treatment was started; no significant difference in the two methods was noted in results. The more conservative method was adopted for routine use because of its intrinsic advantages.

PARAPLEGIA--EMPLOYMENT

697. Burkard, Carl

Paraplegics run a factory. Today's Health. May, 1954. 32:5:32-33.

A brief illustrated article describing some of the adaptations in the physical plant of Paraplegics Manufacturing Company, Inc., types of employees (amputees, spastics, cardiac and arrested tuberculosis patients, and paraplegics), and types of jobs requiring the able-bodied. Founded in 1951 by two paraplegic war veterans, the business in Franklin Park, Ill., is a growing, prosperous one.

698. Frost, Robert

Success or failure in the economic rehabilitation of paraplegics and quadriplegics; a survey, by Robert Frost, Alma Frost, and Mortimer Karpp. New York, Paralyzed Veterans of America (1954). 8 p. tabs.

A survey reporting data analyzing success or failure at economic rehabilitation of 318 paralyzed veterans, types of employment, methods of transportation, income received, reasons for working, family status, extent of injury and use of prosthetic aids. A number of comments of the employed and those looking for work are included.

Available from the 52 Association of New York, Inc., 840 Eight Ave., New York 19, N. Y., at 25¢ a copy.

PARAPLEGIA--EQUIPMENT

699. Willhite, Charles S. (VA Hosp., Long Beach, Calif.)

The quadriplegic standing frame, by Charles S. Willhite, John C. Russey, and Ernest Bors. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. Apr., 1954. 35:4:236-239.

"Briefly discussed are the therapeutic and economic needs which led to the construction of an inexpensive adjustable standing frame for paraplegic and partial quadriplegic patients. Also stated are the clinical uses of the Quadriplegic Standing Frame, as well as its design and construction."-- Summary. Advantages of the Frame are: 1) better posture and body alignment resulting from its use in early treatment, 2) it is safer to use than braces in the initial phase of treatment, 3) cost is about one-tenth that of long leg braces, 4) its use is time saving for the therapist, and 5) fear of falling is greatly reduced.

See also 747.

PARAPLEGIA--PROGRAMS

700. Zankel, Harry T. (Crile VA Hosp., Cleveland, Ohio)

A paraplegic program under physical medicine and rehabilitation; one year's experience, by Harry T. Zankel, Bruce B. Sutton, and Thomas E. Burney. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. May, 1954. 35:5:296-302.

PARAPLEGIA--PROGRAMS (continued)

An evaluation of one year's experience with a paraplegic section under Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Service in a Veterans hospital. Administration of the program, types of patients, causes of disability, disposition of discharged patients, data on medical histories while hospitalized, and results of treatment are discussed. A discussion by Dr. Herman J. Flax is included.

PARENT EDUCATION

See 755.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

See 756.

POLIOMYELITIS--BIOGRAPHY

See 757.

POLIOMYELITIS--INSTITUTIONS

701. Martin, J. D. (101 North Blvd., Baton Rouge 6, La.)

The community polio center. J., La. State Med. Soc. May, 1954. 106:5:157-162.

Statistical evidence pointing up the present need for community polio centers is presented; the situation in Louisiana is discussed. Some of the principles to be applied in the organization and operation of such centers are mentioned briefly. Housing needs, staffing, community volunteer participation, in-service training programs, and relations between the family physician and staff at the center are discussed.

POLIOMYELITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

See 694.

POLIOMYELITIS--PHYSICAL THERAPY

702. Bennett, Shelia E.

Two poliomyelitis patients: 1. A physiotherapist, by Shelia E. Bennett. A journalist; patient's eye view, by M. B. Ordish. Physiotherapy. Apr., 1954. 40:4:108-111.

Two articles having one circumstance in common--both authors have recently recovered from attacks of poliomyelitis. ". . . The two articles, it is thought, form an interesting contrast in their approaches from the professional and the lay trained observer's point of view." The first describes the course of the disease, treatment, mental attitude, and progress in recovery by a physiotherapist who has a knowledge of muscle re-education and studies her own reactions with a degree of clinical detachment. The second reports a lay person's impressions of treatment and progress toward recovery.

POSTURE

See 724.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

703. Martin, Anthony W.

Raven's Colored Progressive Matrices and the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, by Anthony W. Martin and James E. Wiechers. J. Consulting Psychology. Apr., 1954. 18:2:143-144.

A report of an investigation to determine the extent to which Wechsler Intelligence Scale scores correlated with results from Raven's Colored Progressive Matrices. Both tests were administered to 100 school children between the ages of nine and ten, and correlations of .91, .84, and .83 were obtained between the Matrices score and the WISC Full Scale, Verbal, and Performance IQ's. Because of the high correlations and the ease and speed of administration, it is felt that the Colored Progressive Matrices will find more extensive use in clinical testing of children.

See also 719.

PSYCHOLOGY

704. Berreman, J. V. (Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.)

Some implications of research in the social psychology of physical disability. Exceptional Children. May, 1954. 20:8:347-350, 356-357.

With reference to the handicapped child, the problem for the social psychologist is to determine how much of the child's psychological and social maladjustment is a consequence of physical or other impairment and how much is a result of social factors. The author cites research studies which stress the similarity of the social status of handicapped children with that of racial, religious, and cultural minorities. Findings on research into the social position of the handicapped in American culture are given. The author points out the value of such research in mapping preventive and remedial programs for the education of normal people in the significance of exceptional characteristics and how to deal with them.

See also 750; 758.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

See 740.

PUBLIC HEALTH--PERSONNEL

705. U. S. Public Health Service

Salaries for state public health workers, August, 1953. Washington, D. C., Govt. Print. Off., 1953. 55 p. tabs. (Public Health Serv. publ. no. 340)

The seventh in a series of annual studies of salaries paid to selected classifications of personnel employed by State health departments, this publication gives data on full-time personnel in medical, nursing, sanitary engineering, sanitation, nutrition, health education, statistical, laboratory, business management, dental, and veterinary fields. Information is presented through the use of graphs and tables.

Available from U. S. Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.

READING

706. Witty, Paul (Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Illinois)

How you can help your child learn to read. Crippled Child. Apr., 1954. 31:6:19-21.

READING (continued)

Suggested as steps toward the appreciation of books and reading are: a variety of firsthand experiences, careful discussions of things seen and done, and making the acquaintance of books in the home at an early age. Parents must exercise patience in correcting language errors, stressing the proper use and understanding of new words. Encouraging expression, developing vocabulary, and teaching creative thinking all lead to a desire to read good literature.

RECREATION

707. Yeates, June C.

Playground programs for handicapped children in Hayward Area, California. Recreation. May, 1954. 47:5:280-281.

The pre-planning, operation, and evaluation of two experimental playground programs for cerebral palsied and mentally retarded children are described. Results were such as to justify the continuation of the programs in the future. Also in this issue is a letter addressed to the Editor by Betty Jane Rank, of Oakland, Calif., a volunteer director for a social recreation program for a totally deaf group. She gives a few of her ideas on recreation for the handicapped child, gained through experience.

REHABILITATION

708. Bailey, Pearce (4725 Sedgewick St., Washington 16, D. C.)

Rehabilitation in neurologic disorders; its philosophy, program and future, by Pearce Bailey and M. C. Korengold. Med. Annals Dist. of Columbia. Jan., 1954. 23:1:1-6. Reprint.

In no other category of patients do the concepts of modern rehabilitation have wider application; the problem of retraining the neurologic patient calls for rehabilitation on the physical, psychological and socio-economic levels. The authors review briefly some of the studies on results of rehabilitation in neurologic disorders, discuss neurologic conditions amenable to rehabilitation, and indicate advances in this field which may be expected in the future.

709. Berkeley, Joseph

The role of the rehabilitation therapist in assessment of the injured workman. Brit. J. Phys. Med. May, 1954. 17:5:111-114.

The "rehabilitation therapist" is defined as the physiotherapist, the remedial gymnast, and occupational therapist who work in rehabilitation centers; their main responsibility is the assessment for treatment, surgery, and work. These three aspects of their work are discussed, mentioning some common errors in technique. A method of administering works tests is described. The functions of the therapists at the Malton Rehabilitation Centre, operated by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, Canada, are given as an example.

710. Green, W. L. (810 Am. Natl. Bank Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich.)

Rehabilitation of the abdominal cripple. J. Michigan State Med. Soc. Apr., 1954. 53:4:424-426. Reprint.

The author cites the great attention given to the rehabilitation of paraplegics and amputees and suggests that their number is insignificant compared with those who have undergone abdominal surgery only to be crippled by intestinal adhesions. "The Noble Plication operation offers a solution to

REHABILITATION (continued)

the problems of recurrent intestinal adhesions with bowel obstruction. It offers a positive means of controlling adhesions and rehabilitating the abdominal cripples so often seen following repeated abdominal surgery. The operation is not a difficult one and should be included in the armamentarium of every qualified general surgeon. "--Summary.

711. McCoy, Georgia F. (400 E. 34th St., New York 16, N. Y.)

The economic values of rehabilitation, by Georgia F. McCoy, Howard A. Rusk, and A. Ryrie Koch. N. Y. State J. Medicine. Jan. 15, 1954. 54:2: 251-254. Reprint.

Reviews results of rehabilitation programs carried out at the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, the State-Federal program of vocational rehabilitation for disabled civilians, and the rehabilitation services provided by New York State. Estimated annual earnings of successfully rehabilitated persons are compared with the cost of rehabilitation services, showing a reduction of the costs of public assistance. Disabled housewives who can be rehabilitated contribute to the socio-economic well-being of the nation, also. The community is seen as the cornerstone of the rehabilitation effort, providing services and an opportunity for the disabled to contribute to community life.

See also 759.

REHABILITATION--CANADA

712. Martin, Paul (Minister of Natl. Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Canada)

A Canadian point of view on the obligation of the state to the handicapped. Crippled Child. Apr., 1954. 31:6:12-13.

A brief review of governmental action in Canada to aid in the rehabilitation of its handicapped citizens--the blind, the mentally ill, the physically handicapped, and the aged.

REHABILITATION--FINLAND

713. Patiala, Jorma

Investigation centre for disabled persons; a Finnish experiment, by Jorma Patiala and Veikko Niemi. Rehabilitation. Spring, 1954. 10:11-14.

Describes rehabilitation services available in Finland under the Care of Disabled Persons Act of 1946 and the work of the Institute of Occupational Health, a government-founded organization for the planning of rehabilitation processes for the disabled. The Investigation Centre provides medical, social and psychological evaluation before rehabilitation programs are planned for individuals. Results and experiences of the Centre are mentioned briefly.

REHABILITATION--INDIA

See 760.

REHABILITATION--KOREA

714. Rusk, Howard A. (400 E. 34th St., New York 16, N. Y.)

Rehabilitation--reconstruction. Missouri Med. May, 1954. 51:5:391-393.

REHABILITATION--KOREA (continued)

The author, who originated and directed the American-Korean Foundation Convalescent-Rehabilitation Program, describes conditions in Korea and tells briefly the many projects which the AKF is sponsoring in the field of health.

REHABILITATION--BIBLIOGRAPHY

715. National Society for Crippled Children and Adults

Sources of information about the handicapped; a guide to nontechnical publications, prepared by the Library; revised May, 1954. Chicago, The Society, 1954. 21 p. Mimeo.

A checklist of books and pamphlets directly related to specific types of handicaps or to special problems confronting the handicapped and those who live with them. Libraries, schools, and health and welfare agencies may find this helpful in selecting informational literature for use by parents and friends of the handicapped and by the handicapped themselves. Materials included are those publications known to be in print; prices and publishers' addresses are given for aid in purchasing. Also listed are periodicals of general interest in the field, national voluntary health agencies and their publications, state and federal health and welfare agencies, as well as other educational, welfare, and health agencies.

Single copies free from the Library, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

REHABILITATION CENTERS

716. Allan, W. Scott (175 Berkeley St., Boston 17, Mass.)

Basic planning for a rehabilitation center. Performance. Apr., 1954. 4:10:3-5, 8.

The Supervisor of Medical Services for the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company reviews the problems of organizing and administering a rehabilitation center, emphasizing the need for such services in any sound community program designed to further employment of the handicapped and provide a solution for the problem of the care of the chronically ill.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--INDONESIA

717. Indonesia. Ministry of Social Affairs

New frontiers. Djakarta, Indonesia, The Ministry, 1953. 52 p. illus.

An illustrated booklet, with text, describing the development of the Centre and the kind of rehabilitation being done. Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped is a "new frontier" in Indonesia; many disabled in the Indonesian struggle for freedom need artificial prostheses. Work was begun in 1946 to supply this need, the Rehabilitation Centre at Surakarta being an outgrowth of this work. Medical services, treatment for mental cases, social service, vocational training and a sheltered workshop are provided at the Centre.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--ADMINISTRATION

718. U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

Selected papers, National Conference of Rehabilitation Centers, October, 1953. Washington, D. C., The Office (1954). 32 p. Mimeo.

Contents: Integration of services in a rehabilitation center; a committee

REHABILITATION CENTERS--ADMINISTRATION (continued)

report, William F. Stearns and Agnes Reeda. -The community rehabilitation center, Henry Redkey. -Rehabilitation center buildings and equipment, Otilie Banks. -Our medical relationships, Jayne Shover.

Available from U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington 25, D. C., or from National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 11 South La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

RELIGION

See 761.

RH FACTOR

719. Day, Richard (3975 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

Intelligence quotients of children recovered from erythroblastosis fetalis since the introduction of exchange transfusion, by Richard Day and Miriam S. Haines. Pediatrics. Apr., 1954. 13:4:333-338.

Reports methods and findings of mental tests performed on 68 erythroblastotic infants and their unaffected siblings; replacement transfusion has been used since its introduction in 1947 at this clinic. Those thought to be severely ill were given single replacement transfusions; others were given small transfusions or no treatment. Results show an improvement over those reported in a previous study but there is a possibility that improvement is due to chance (1 in 14).

RHEUMATIC FEVER--DIAGNOSIS

720. Saslaw, Milton S. (206 N. W. 7th St., Miami 36, Fla.)

Conditions clinically confused with the rheumatic state, by Milton S. Saslaw, Francisco A. Hernandez, and S. Charles Werblow. J. Pediatrics. Apr., 1954. 44:4:414-420.

A review of case records of 2,045 outpatients suspected of having rheumatic or congenital heart disease, with findings and data which determined the final diagnosis. Signs and symptoms which are confused with those of rheumatic fever or rheumatic heart disease are discussed, with special emphasis on methods of preventing such mistaken diagnoses.

RUBELLA

721. Brown, C. Metcalfe (Med. Officer of Health, Manchester, England)

Maternal rubella and congenital defects, by C. Metcalfe Brown and Barbara J. Nathan. Lancet. May 8, 1954. 266:6819:975-976.

Data collected from recent years' notifications on rubella in Manchester, England, reflect the relationship between congenital abnormalities and rubella during pregnancy. The report is provisional and no final assessment of the data can be made until long-range observations have been made. Although the proportion of cases of congenital abnormality following rubella is high, the limited number of cases does not supply sufficient evidence to be significant.

722. Krugman, Saul (Bellevue Hosp., 27th and First Ave., New York 16, N. Y.)

The rubella problem; clinical aspects, risk of fetal abnormality, and methods of prevention, by Saul Krugman and Robert Ward. J. Pediatrics. May, 1954. 44:5:489-498.

RUBELLA •(continued)

The clinical features of the experimental and natural disease have been described in detail, stressing the importance of accurate diagnosis. Several studies concerning the effect of gamma globulin in the prevention of rubella are reviewed; neither ordinary nor convalescent gamma globulin has proved consistently effective in prevention. The writers have attempted to assess the risk of fetal abnormality following maternal rubella infection and discussed the factors affecting the decision to recommend gamma globulin and therapeutic (or prophylactic) abortion, emphasizing the necessity to individualize each case.

SCHOOL HYGIENE--PERSONNEL

723. Culbert, Robert W. (125 Worth St., New York 13, N. Y.)

Training programs in school health service, by Robert W. Culbert, Harold Jacobziner, and Philip Ollstein. Am. J. Public Health. Feb., 1954. 44:2:228-234. Reprint.

Reprinted in: J. Pediatrics. Apr., 1954. 44:4:422-429.

"Instructional and training programs in theory and practice of school health service, elementary and secondary, have been described. The programs are adapted to the needs and time available for personnel concerned, namely, the student teacher, the medical student, the newly employed school physician, and the graduate public health student. The training of the public health nurse in school health service, obviously of the greatest importance, has not been included in this paper since it will be described elsewhere. It is part of an over-all six-month in-service training given to all newly appointed nurses"

SCOLIOSIS

724. Iowa. Iowa State Services for Crippled Children. Children's Hospital, Iowa City (State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa)

Scoliosis exercises; a handbook for parents. Iowa City, The Hospital, 1953. 18 p. illus.

Contains a series of illustrated posture exercises, designed as a guide for patients with malposture or with scoliosis. Exercises applicable to each case should be chosen by a physician and the specific instructions of the physician or physical therapist should be followed. Correct body alignment should be maintained by the patient not only during the exercise period but during the entire day.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

725. Meislin, Jack (VA Hosp., Montrose, N. Y.)

The psychiatric sheltered workshop in rehabilitation of the mentally ill. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. Apr., 1954. 35:4:224-227. Reprint.

" . . . The various needs for such a workshop are described and an organizational plan suggested"

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS--GREAT BRITAIN

726. Great Britain. Central Council for the Care of Cripples (34, Eccleston Sq., London, S. W. 1, England)

Some notes on sheltered workshops and home industries in South East England. London, The Council, 1954. 31 p. tabs.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS--GREAT BRITAIN (continued)

Presents a brief summary of a survey of sheltered workshops and home industries in South East England, made by Miss Norah Hill on behalf of the Council. The employment activities of voluntary associations for the handicapped in that region are reported; medical and sociological aspects are covered only incidentally. Workshops and home industries are listed, with addresses and a brief description of services. Tables in the appendices give data on admission policies, crafts taught, persons employed, categories of disability, and an analysis of disabilities. Some reference is made to activities for the handicapped carried out by governmental and local authorities.

SOCIAL SERVICE--FINANCE

727. Ohio. Harvard Business School Club of Cleveland (681 Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio)

Corporate giving in Greater Cleveland. Cleveland, The Club, 1953.

59 p. tabs.

Contribution practices and policies in the Greater Cleveland area are the subject of this survey, believed to be the first to deal with the topic in terms of a single community rather than nation-wide. The inquiry was chiefly directed to larger concerns rather than a representative sampling of both large and small ones. Data and opinions received through use of a questionnaire did not lend themselves easily to tabulation but are discussed under subject headings throughout the report. Statistics of interest but not fully conclusive from a technical viewpoint have been developed.

SOCIAL SERVICE--GROUP WORK

See 762.

SOCIAL SERVICE (MEDICAL)

728. Mayfield, Margaret

Some social implications of long-term illness in children. Almoner. May, 1954. 7:2:55-62.

Discusses family relations, home environment, the social implications of various handicapping illnesses, the question of education, economic security and housing accommodations and their effect on the child with a long-term illness. By maintaining contact with the public health nurse or social worker, parents can be helped to work out their problems through appropriate referral to social agencies.

729. Mayfield, Margaret

The work of the almoner in a children's hospital. Mother and Child. April, 1954. 25:1:3-7.

Explains the role of the almoner, or medical social service worker, in Great Britain in working with parents and the hospitalized child.

SOCIAL WELFARE--ADMINISTRATION

730. Community Chests and Councils of America. Advisory Committee on Citizen Participation (345 E. 46th St., New York 17, N. Y.)

First on the agenda; a guide for boards of voluntary agencies. New York, The Committee, 1954. 30 p. 50¢.

In this practical booklet lay and professional specialists on board opera-

SOCIAL WELFARE--ADMINISTRATION (continued)

tions, drawn from eleven national agencies, pooled their experience and offer their suggestions on board member education. It covers responsibilities and functions of the board and officers, size of boards, methods of selection of members, orientation, relations of board and staff of the voluntary agency, community relations, and conduct of meetings.

SOCIAL WELFARE--BIBLIOGRAPHY

731. Buell, Bradley (58 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.)

Bookshelf from social welfare and the social sciences for the public health worker, by Bradley Buell and Roscoe P. Kandle. Am. J. Public Health. Apr., 1954. 44:4:421-431.

In this Special Review Article prepared at the request of the Editorial Board of the Journal, the authors have prepared a bibliography of 68 references covering such aspects of social welfare and the social sciences as: community service, social casework, public assistance, child welfare, correctional systems, basic human relations, community and group relationships, and community action. Books which are comprehensive and lead to wider reading in the several fields are discussed. For convenient reference, the books are listed at the close of the article, together with publishers and dates.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--LOUISIANA

732. Higgins, Lawrence E. (La. Dept. of Public Welfare, Baton Rouge, La.)

The exceptional child. Louisiana Welfare. Apr., 1954. 15:2:5-8, 11.

A discussion of legislative action taken in various states for the educable mentally retarded, especially in Louisiana. Some of the problems presented by other types of handicaps in children are discussed briefly.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--ADMINISTRATION

733. A better chance for the handicapped child. J. Am. Med. Assn. May 1, 1954. 155:1:38-39.

An editorial.

Discusses the need for special classes for handicapped children, stressing, however, that placement should be made and renewed only upon the recommendation of qualified medical specialists in consultation with educational and psychological specialists. Services and facilities for the benefit of the handicapped are mentioned briefly. A plea is made for the close integration of special classes with the activities of the rest of the school, since segregation only heightens the handicapped child's feelings of being "different."

SPECIAL EDUCATION--BIBLIOGRAPHY

734. Dolphin, Jane E. (Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, Florida)

Selected references from the literature on exceptional children, by Jane E. Dolphin and William C. Kvaraceus. Elementary School J. Apr., 1954. 54:8:467-480.

A classified, annotated bibliography of books, pamphlets and magazine articles published mainly during 1953 on the educational problems of exceptional children.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--PERSONNEL

735. Frampton, M. E. (999 Pelham Pkway, New York 67, N. Y.)

A study of salary and wages. Internatl. J. for the Education of the Blind. June, 1954. 3:4:262-265.

Presents a summary of the findings of a study of salaries and wages paid personnel in 34 residential schools in the United States and to teachers in 13 public day classes. Findings revealed the wide differential between the arithmetic mean maximum salaries paid teachers in the public school systems and those paid teachers in residential schools, as well as the wide-spread range between the minimum and maximum salaries, probably caused by the difference in the cost of living scales in varying geographic areas of the country.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--STUDY UNITS AND COURSES

736. Theil, Ellen A. (Instit. for Research on Exceptional Children, Univ. of Ill., Urbana, Illinois)

Some observations concerning curriculum for teachers of children with cerebral palsy. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Apr., 1954. 15:4:3-5.

"The generalizations about curricular organization and offerings are based in part on replies to questionnaires sent in September, 1952, to the seventeen institutions reported as offering either courses or a training sequence in the education of children with orthopedic handicaps and on examination of the course catalogues of 25 colleges and universities offering teacher training in the education of exceptional children."

SURGERY (PLASTIC)

737. Straith, Claire L. (2605 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit 8, Michigan)

Treatment of facial injuries and deformities, by Claire L. Straith and Richard E. Straith. Postgraduate Med. Sept., 1953. 14:3:165-172. Reprint.

Describes the correction of numerous deformities and the application of plastic principles which are a necessity in accident cases. The writers point out that such corrections increase the mental well-being of patients and often lead to economic independence through removing a physical and psychological handicap. Described are some of the methods used in treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS--SOUTH AFRICA

738. Commerell, J. J. (Groote Schuur Hosp., Cape Town, S. Africa)

A report on the domiciliary treatment of tuberculosis of bone and joint in the Cape Western area. S. African Med. J. Mar. 20, 1954. 28:12:234-237.

Describes the use of the Thomas frame and the Thomas splint in the domiciliary care of cases of acute tuberculosis of spine, hip, and knee in provincial districts of South Africa. Although this method has been in use for only the past 2 1/2 years, results have been extremely satisfactory.

TUBERCULOSIS--EMPLOYMENT

739. Agur, Christine V. (VA Hosp., Long Beach, Calif.)

Post-hospitalization study of tuberculous patients, by Christine V. Agur and Cyril W. Anderson. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. May, 1954. 35:5:307-312.

Reports findings of questionnaires sent to 113 tuberculosis patients discharged from Long Beach VA Hospital two to four and one-half years previously; answers from 76 questionnaires were studied to determine how the

TUBERCULOSIS--EMPLOYMENT (continued)

rehabilitation program and discharge planning had helped patients to regain social and economic status and to prevent reactivation of the disease. Failures in post-hospital adjustment were analyzed in detail to discover deficiencies in evaluation and pre-discharge planning.

U. S. OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION--REPORTS

740. U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

Vocational rehabilitation of public assistance and institutional cases; fiscal 1953. Washington, D. C., The Office, 1954. 19 p. (Rehabilitation Serv. ser. no. 269) Mimeo.

Based on data provided by the 88 State vocational rehabilitation agencies this final report presents a brief analysis of findings on the number of rehabilitated persons who were dependent upon public assistance for at least a part of their support and the number of rehabilitated persons who were in tax-supported institutions at the time of their acceptance for rehabilitation services. Data is given in State-by-State and agency-by-agency tables.

Available from U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington 25, D. C.

VETERANS (DISABLED)--MENTAL HYGIENE

741. Dribben, I. S. (Albany Med. Coll., Albany, N. Y.)

Mental hygiene clinics of the Veterans Administration; study of functions, trends, and effectiveness. J. Am. Med. Assn., May 22, 1954. 155: 4:331-335.

Data are presented on objectives of treatment, case load and personnel, techniques, and results obtained in four types of clinics represented by the Veterans Administration program for psychiatrically handicapped patients. Clinics are classed as regional (operating from regional branch offices of the VA); hospital (in the out-patient department of veterans hospitals); traveling clinic; and contract clinic. The operation of these clinics reflects modern psychiatric methods of treatment in an out-patient setting, using the "team" approach with services by the psychiatrist, psychologist, and social worker.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

742. Hossack, Joan R. (Rehabilitation Centre, 6265 Hudson Rd., Montreal, Canada)

The relationship of occupational therapy and vocational counseling in rehabilitation, by Joan R. Hossack and Rosalie Sofin. Canadian J. Occupational Therapy. Mar., 1954. 21:1:19-23.

Describes the functions of both the occupational therapy and the vocational counseling departments in a rehabilitation center and shows the inter-relationship in supplementing the work of each. Evaluation by the therapist and counselor can aid in setting realistic programs of training and sound vocational goals.

743. U. S. Employment Service

Interviewing guides for specific disabilities. Washington, D. C., Govt. Print. Off., 1954. 2 pamphlets.

Arthritis and non-articular rheumatism (No. 191-044). -Diabetes (No. 190).

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE (continued)

Two additional guides in a series published for counselors, to aid in the evaluation and placement of persons with physical disabilities. The guides give a description of the diseases, factors involved in an evaluation of work capacity, and cooperating agencies for referral use.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 5¢ each.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS

744. Karlins, Miriam (Minn. Dept. of Public Welfare, 117 University, St. Paul, Minn.)

Volunteers in state mental hospitals. Nursing Outlook. May, 1954. 2:5:264-265.

The writer is state coordinator for the volunteer programs in ten mental hospitals, three state schools for the blind, deaf, and retarded, a state hospital for crippled children, state tuberculosis sanatorium, three penal institutions, and a children's center. She describes the variety of duties which volunteers can perform in helping the patient, assisting staff, educating the community and using community services. The building of a sound volunteer program and its administrative problems are discussed.

WALKING

745. Harris, R. (Rehabilitation Unit, Devonshire Royal Hosp., Buxton, England)

The "half-step" or portable staircase. Annals Physical Med. Jan., 1954. 2:1:23-24.

A description of a simple apparatus developed and produced in the occupational therapy department which is found useful in the rehabilitation of arthritic patients. Sufficiently wide and long enough to allow both feet to stand comfortably, the appliance has a total weight less than 3 pounds; patients quickly become adept in its use for negotiating stairs independently. Another description of the apparatus appears in Physiotherapy, Mar., 1954, p. 90 (See Bulletin on Current Literature, June, 1954, #611).

See also 693.

WALKING--EQUIPMENT

746. Hottenstine, Ellyn Mae

Weighted canes. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Apr., 1954. 15:4:9.

Describes a mechanical walking aid which can be made easily and inexpensively; its advantages are explained and situations where its use are especially valuable are pointed out.

WHEEL CHAIRS

747. Dening, Kenneth A. (VA Hosp., Framingham, Mass.)

A wheelchair pushing device for quadriplegics. J., Assn. for Phys. and Mental Rehabilitation. Mar.-Apr., 1954. 8:2:50-51.

Describes and gives construction details of a wheelchair pushing device for quadriplegics who cannot push a standard chair. It has been tested and found to be an adequate means of wheelchair locomotion and an aid in developing the muscles of the shoulder girdle and arms. It has the advantage of being easily removable and does not interfere with other normal uses of the chair.

WRITING

748. Smith, N. P. (Winifred Masterson Burke Foundation, Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.)

Left-hand penmanship. Crippled Child. Apr., 1954. 31:6:8-11.

Miss Smith gives some general instructions for developing good habits in left-hand writing, followed by exercises to facilitate the formation of correct writing habits. This is another chapter from the writer's thesis for a Master's degree in education, awarded by the University of Chicago. In a previous issue of the Crippled Child another portion of the thesis, on one-hand typing, appeared (see Bulletin on Current Literature, Apr., 1954, #402).

New Books Briefly Noted

ASPHYXIA

749. Courville, Cyril B.

Contributions to the study of cerebral anoxia. Los Angeles, San Lucas Pr., 1953. 257 p. illus. \$6.50.

Some observations on the history of cerebral anoxia, its pathogenesis and structural characteristics, the importance of its circulatory component, and its significance in the evaluation of certain chronic diseases of the brain of infancy and early childhood are presented in a series of essays, the originals of which have been amplified with evidence favoring the anoxic origin of cerebral lesions in a number of degenerative diseases. Clinical and pathological aspects of epilepsy, mental deficiency, and cerebral palsy are considered. A chapter on asphyxia in folklore, legend and history adds much interest to the book which contains, in addition, a very extensive bibliography. Dr. Courville is Director of the Cajal Laboratory of Neuropathology, Los Angeles County Hospital, in whose files are found the records of central nervous lesions in almost fifty thousands autopsies, the most important of which have been studied personally by the author.

CHILDREN--GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

750. Carmichael, Leonard, ed.

Manual of child psychology; 2d ed. New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1954. 1295 p. illus. \$12.00.

The most important aspects of research in the psychology of human development are reported by 22 authorities. Each chapter reviews the significant literature, thus bridging the gap between the elementary textbook and the advanced scientific periodical literature. Of value to advanced students and research workers are the extensive bibliographies following each chapter. New material added to this revised edition include those chapters on "Psychopathology of Childhood," by Clemens E. Benda; "The Adolescents," by John E. Horrocks; and "Social Development," by Harold H. and Gladys L. Anderson. Other chapters of special interest are those on the neonate, physical growth, mental measurement, language development, and gifted children. The book's emphasis on the development of mental processes makes it important also in the study of the adult mind.

DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION

751. Fiedler, Miriam Forster

Deaf children in a hearing world. New York, Ronald Press, c1952. 320 p. illus. \$5.00.

DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

Dr. Fiedler reports an experiment in the education and training of deaf and hard of hearing children in association with normally hearing children, a project carried out by the Vassar Summer Institute for Family and Community Living as part of a five-year program for the study of children with hearing difficulties. Eleven documented case histories of deaf or partially deaf children who participated in the program are described, giving details of their background, educational needs, personality development, and progress under the program. Problems of parents of deaf children and effective methods of handling them are also discussed. While recognizing the special educational needs of hearing-handicapped children, the report shows that basic educational requirements are the same in all children and that the hearing handicapped child benefits when special teaching is given within the modern child-centered school. The observations and conclusions found in this report will be of benefit to parents, teachers of handicapped children, psychologists, physicians and workers in the fields of special education and child psychology.

HANDICAPPED--FICTION

752. Balch, Glenn

Indian saddle-up; illustrated by Robert Frankenberg. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., c1953. 210 p. illus.

The oldest member of the Comanche tribe of Indians, called Old Man Crazy because of the strange stories he told of animals who would carry a man on their backs, caused Twisted Foot, the lame boy, to dream of moving across the prairie on such an animal. How they were captured by and escaped from the Utes, glimpsed the wild stallion, followed and tamed him, bringing to the Indian a new way of living, makes a dramatic story, written primarily for the 10-14 year old age group.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--MENTAL HYGIENE

753. Burt, Cyril

The causes and treatment of backwardness. New York, Philosophical Library, 1953. 128 p. \$3.75.

In discussing the problem of the backward child from the standpoint of the classroom teacher, the author describes the main causes of backwardness and various methods used to discover the particular causes in individual cases. Actual case-histories illustrate the commoner types, followed by detailed suggestions on successful modes of treatment. Sir Cyril Burt, whose scientific studies in the field of educational psychology have earned him an international reputation, has limited technicalities and abstract discussions in order to provide teachers with practical knowledge in handling the problems presented by the backward child.

MENTAL HYGIENE

754. Katz, Barney

Mental hygiene in modern living, by Barney Katz and George F. J. Lehner. New York, Ronald Press, c1953. 544 p. illus. \$4.50.

Specifically a textbook for courses in mental hygiene, personality development, personality adjustment and guidance, this practical book gives suggestions for the kind of behavior that reflects good mental health. It

MENTAL HYGIENE (continued)

emphasizes the importance of mental health in education but also tells how to maintain normal and adjusted behavior in marriage and the home, in rearing children, in choosing a vocation and in vocational adjustment, in community life, and in old age. Material on abnormal psychology is kept at a minimum and presented only as an aid to the understanding of the normal person, or to describe the kind of therapy required for severe personality disorders. This book is an extensive revision of "Mental Hygiene in Education," by Ernest W. Tiegs and Barney Katz.

PARENT EDUCATION

755. Tucker, Charlotte D.

Betty Lee; care of handicapped children. New York, Macmillan Co., 1954. 168 p. \$3.00.

Related in the first chapter of the book is Mrs. Tucker's personal experience as the mother of a mentally handicapped child. From association with laymen and professionals working with handicapped children, she has learned much concerning the needs and care necessary for children with all types of disability. She stresses the need for early diagnosis and acceptance of the child's handicap, society's attitude toward the exceptional child, everyday problems and their solution, training, education, and vocational guidance, and relationships between home and school. This is not a parents' manual but a book which may inform and interest those working for and with handicapped children.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

756. Rathbone, Josephine Langworthy

Corrective physical education; 5th ed. Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders, 1954. 318 p. illus. \$4.50.

Emphasis on the application of corrective physical education to all phases of rehabilitation is noted in this revision of a basic textbook. Basic facts and principles are unchanged in the review of anatomy and mechanics of joint action, but chapters on a neuromuscular basis for reconditioning, exercises in medicine, administrative problems and responsibilities of the physical educator on the rehabilitation "team," and the place of corrective physical education in the hospital and rehabilitation center reflect the expansion in this field in the past quarter century.

POLIOMYELITIS--BIOGRAPHY

757. Walters, Anne

Beyond endurance, by Anne Walters and Jim Marugg. New York, Harper & Brothers, c1954. 178 p. \$2.50.

The personal account of a young newspaper sports writer's fight against bulbar poliomyelitis, from the onslaught of the disease through the post-polio period when rehabilitation techniques teach one to make the best use of what is left. All the heartbreak and courage of his adjustment to handicap, the devotion and skill of the medical and therapy staffs, the support of friends and co-workers, and the faith and love of his family are revealed, inspiring the reader through his personal experiences.

PSYCHOLOGY

758. Odum, Doris M.

Psychology, the nurse and the patient; 2d ed. New York, Philosophical Library, 1954. 168 p. \$4.75.

A small book of practical information on psychology and the psychological problems presented in nursing, as well as ways in which the nurse can apply these principles to her work. Chapters are included on "The Nursing of Children," and "The Social Services and Rehabilitation." New material added to this revised edition includes discussions on the development of human behavior in the family and society, on psychoses and neuroses and their treatment. American edition of a text originally published in England.

REHABILITATION

759. Clark, Marguerite

After the doctor leaves; a practical guide to approved post-medical care and treatment of chronic diseases for the patient and his family, by Marguerite Clark; foreword by Howard A. Rusk. New York, Crown Publishers, c1954. 310 p. \$3.75.

The practical information given in this book supplements the doctor's advice on how to live with chronic diseases and supplies the layman with an understanding of the causes and symptoms of diseases, their treatment by new drugs and surgical techniques, and the means of adjusting to physical limitations. Mrs. Clark stresses daily attention to diet and rest, the use of special aids, and adjustments in the work situation and daily living habits if those with chronic ailments would lead longer, happier and more normal lives. Written with the cooperation of physicians, specialists in physical and mental diseases, research scientists, rehabilitation and geriatric authorities, and medical foundation heads, this book is comprised of chapters on the twelve most important medical classes of diseases: 1) Heart disease, 2) High blood pressure, 3) Rheumatism and arthritis, 4) Cancer, 5) Diabetes, 6) Ulcers, 7) Tuberculosis, 8) The allergies, 9) Diseases of the central nervous system, 10) Disorders of the musculo-skeletal system, 11) Mental and emotional troubles, 12) Old age.

REHABILITATION--INDIA

760. Wadia, A. R., ed.

The handicapped child. Bombay, India, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (1954). 171 p.

A collection of ten articles, written by professional workers with the handicapped in India and previously published in the Indian Journal of Social Work. They deal with social adjustment problems of the mentally deficient, the delinquent and children with behavior problems; the education of the mentally retarded, deaf, blind, and hospitalized child; treatment and after-care of handicapped children; and social case work with physically handicapped children.

Published by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bureau of Research and Publications, 105-109 Ghodbunder Road, Andheri, Bombay, India, at Rs. 4-8-0 a copy.

RELIGION

761. Wegener, Leona Meyer, comp.

Greater works; stories and articles on the cure of the sick and the care of the unfortunate, compiled and arranged with commentary by Leona Meyer Wegener. New York, Exposition Pr., c1954. 246 p. \$3.50.

A compilation of stories and articles by and about the handicapped, ill, and destitute, a few of which were written at the author's request, the rest excerpted from magazines, pamphlets, folders and books. Beginning with Bible references concerning Jesus' works among the sick, each chapter is interspersed with Mrs. Wegener's observations interpreting present-day health and welfare activities as manifestations of Christian service carrying out Christ's prophecy. The author, a Sunday School teacher for 30 years and a nurse, expresses her concern for "greater works" and the welfare needs of others.

SOCIAL SERVICE--GROUP WORK

762. Konopka, Gisela

Group work in the institution; a modern challenge, by Gisela Konopka; foreword by Fritz Redl. New York, William Morrow & Co., 1954. 304 p. \$4.50.

The group worker in the institutional setting will find here an experienced-based textbook illustrated with helpful case material which the author interprets to show the role of the professional group worker and the creative opportunities to utilize his training in all types of institutions. The greater part of the book is devoted to institutions for children but chapters on the correctional institutions, homes for the aged, for unmarried mothers and juvenile delinquents are included. Chapter V is on "Social Group Work in Institutions for Handicapped Children." Goals and methods of group work are stated clearly; the volunteer worker as well as the professional will gain insight from the discussions on volunteer participation in institutional work.

Fritz Redl, in his foreword, praises the skill of the author in saying simply what is, in reality, complicated without minimizing the real issues. A listing of nearly 100 selected readings is included.

